

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-worked in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble. If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

EVANGELIST MOODY.

The Famous Preacher Died at His Home at Noon Yesterday.

HE APPEARED LAST AT KANSAS CITY.

The Dying Words of Mr. Moody—To Be Buried Monday to the "Round Top" Near His Home Lot at East Northfield, Mass.

East Northfield, Mass., Dec. 23.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, whose fame was world-wide, died at his home here at noon yesterday. His family were gathered at his bedside and the dying man's last moments were spent in comforting them. Early in the day Mr. Moody realized the end was not far off and talked with his family at intervals, being conscious to the last, except for a few fainting spells. Once he revived and with wonderful display of strength in his voice, said in a happy strain, "What's the matter? What's going on here?" One of the children replied: "Father, you have not been quite so well and so we came in to see you."

A little later Mr. Moody talked quite freely to his sons, saying: "I have always been an ambitious man, not ambitious to lay up wealth, but to leave you work to do, and you are going to continue the work of the schools in East Northfield and Mount Herman and of the Chicago Bible Institute."

As the noon day hour drew near the watchers at the bedside noted the approach of death. Several times his lips moved as if in a prayer, but the articulation was so faint that the words could not be heard.

Just as death came Mr. Moody awoke as if from slumber and said with much joyousness: "I see earth receding; heaven is opening; God is calling me," and a moment later he expired. The death of Mr. Moody was not unexpected, although his temporary recovery from illness was hoped for by his relatives and friends. The cause of death was a general breaking down of his health, due to overwork. His constitution was that of an exceedingly strong man, but his untiring labors had gradually undermined his vitality until that most delicate of organs, the heart, showed signs of weakness. His exertions in the west last month brought on the edis and the collapse came during the series of meetings at Kansas City. An early diagnosis by eminent physicians made it evident that Mr. Moody's condition was serious, and canceling his engagements he returned to his home in East Northfield. On reaching his home the family physician, Dr. N. P. Wood, took charge of Mr. Moody and for some days bulletins as to the patient's condition were issued, all having an encouraging tone seemingly, but unerringly pointing to the fact that his work on earth was about finished. Last week a change for the worse prepared immediate friends for what was to come.

This week, however, the patient improved steadily until Thursday when he appeared very nervous. This symptom was accompanied by weakness which much depressed the family, who were anxiously watching the sufferer. Thursday evening Mr. Moody appeared to realize that he could not recover and he so informed his family. During the night the patient had spells of extreme weakness and at two o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Wood was called at the request of Mr. Moody in order that his symptoms might be noted. Hypodermic injections of strychnine caused the heart to beat stronger.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Wood was called again and when he reached Mr. Moody's room he found the patient in a semi-conscious condition. Then it was that the family were called to the bedside where they remained until death came.

The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been fully completed, but the services will be held next Monday afternoon at three o'clock in the Congregational church.



FARM POULTRY HOUSE.

A Cheap and Convenient Structure, with Scratching Pen, Large Enough for Fifty Hens.

A subscriber at Sidney, O., asks for a plan for a house that will accommodate 50 hens, with a scratching pen attached. He says it must be cheap as well as convenient. I present the plan of a house that I think will be suitable. The scratching pen is under the same roof and is separated by only a wire or lath partition, shown at A. In this pen all feeding should be done. The size of the house is 16x20 feet and nine feet at the highest point of the roof. The front slope of the roof should be six feet long.



FARM POULTRY HOUSE.

(A, Scratching Pen; B, Rooster; C, Poultry Doors; D, Inside Doors; V, Ventilator.)

to accommodate a hot-bed sash, and would need three of them. The partitions should divide the house into four equal parts, a scratching pen and a roosting and nest room on each side.

Place the water, ground bone and grit in the roosting or nest room and do all of the feeding in the scratching room, and also keep the dust bath in this room right under the glass so that the sun will shine in it and keep it dry and warm. For cheapness and durability I would cover the roof with Neponset roofing and paint it well; board the sides and ends and batten the cracks.

This style of a house is the most roomy and convenient of any I know of, and almost any farmer can build one. To start one, draw your plans first, to a scale and see how your lumber will cut to advantage. Hang a cabbage or other vegetables in the roost room so that the fowls can pick it from the roost board and the floor, and fall off once in awhile for exercise. The plans are plain and self-explanatory.—E. E. Page, in Ohio Farmer.

A WORD ABOUT QUEENS.

Every Colony of Bees Should Receive a New One Before the Principal Flow Begins.

The bright apiarist requeens colonies of bees almost every year. While colonies may live three or four years, and in some cases even five years, yet they outlive their usefulness and are not near so prolific the second year as they are the first and seldom prove profitable the third year of their lives. It is true there are some exceptions, but the above is the general rule. Old queens usually quit laying eggs entirely at the close of the honey season, and even if the honey flow continues well on in summer they will check up on egg production. While good young queens lay more eggs during the honey season than old ones, they continue to lay eggs all summer to some extent and in autumn months brood will be found in their combs, hence such colonies are in the best condition to successfully go through the winter, and always come out stronger in the spring. Old queens are more inclined to swarm, and will deposit eggs in the queen cell cups even when the colony is by no means strong enough. The result is that the colony will cast small swarms if allowed to swarm at all, and if prevented by the usual method of removing the queen cells the old queen seems to put about it and persists in starting more queen cells and also seems to make a specialty of the queen cell business, neglects laying generally, and the result is a colony that will store but little if any surplus honey. Much larger crops would be the result if each colony of bees were to receive a newly hatched and fertile queen in the early spring and before the principal flow began. This method of management would in great measure prevent swarming and also add to the number of bees in the hive, which is the two prime requisites in the production of large honey crops. No queen over two years old should be retained in a hive and it will be better still to requeen every year, even if the queens have to be purchased at one dollar each, which is the usual price of them, but it is much cheaper for everyone who keeps bees to rear their own queens, which may readily be done even with a few hives of bees. Some queens are far superior to others and at the same time may be of the same race or variety.—A. H. Duff, in Prairie Farmer.

Combs in Cold Weather.

Every winter damages the bees more or less by injuring the combs. When a comb is frosted it turns black and often the points decay and fall off. It is very painful, and results in a loss of eggs, as the birds will not lay until the comb is thoroughly healed. The waffles also freeze, especially when wet, as is the case with birds that drink from an open vessel. The best remedy for frosted combs is to keep the birds free from draughts and anoint the combs with a few drops of glycerin and crude petroleum mixed. To prevent the difficulty, if necessary, cut off the combs and waffles with a sharp knife or shears, and dip the head in alum water and put the birds in a dry, warm place. Should the weather be warm rub the cut surface with crude petroleum as a protection against flies.—American Gardening.

"Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THE WEIGHT OF HOGS.

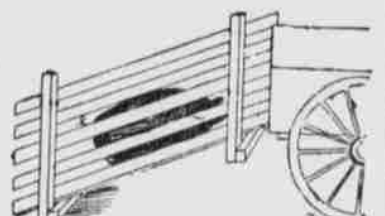
Packers Now Prefer the 150-Pound Animal to the Heavy Porkers of Other Years.

We are told and impressed by the authorities in the provision trade that there is no possible chance that heavy hogs will be in favor for a considerable time, if ever again, says Texas Stock Journal. This view we are informed is based upon the requirements of consumers and the retail and export trade. Formerly a packing hog was heavy at 350 to 450 pounds; now packing hogs are considered heavy at 250 pounds. Packers get all the lard they can possibly handle without buying a single lard hog. The best marketable weight now is about 150 pounds, and the best all-around porker does not exceed 225 pounds, although that weight is too heavy to-day to sell well. Farmers who make their hogs too heavy to suit the buyers must expect to get low prices, as the light weights bring the most money. The sides are manipulated into breakfast bacon, canvased and sold for eight to ten cents per pound, shoulders converted into "California hams" and retailed for ten cents per pound; the hams are small and sell readily for 12½ cents, and some with an extra finishing touch retail for as much as 15 cents per pound. Then, isn't it strange, taking into consideration the above facts, that our farmers and feeders will continue to feed after their pigs are thoroughly ripe for market, while with every breath the packer is saying to them: "If you feed another feed, I'll dock you." What is to their interest, the same is to our interest. Then it behooves us to reach out for quick, growthy, fatten-at-any-age pigs, and six months after the pig is farrowed turn him over to the packers, who in return will pay you more than if you had fed seven months, so far as profit is concerned.

LOADING LIVE STOCK.

A Device That Is Easy to Handle and Is Rapidly Adjusted to Suit Any Wagon.

The accompanying illustration shows a device for loading hogs and sheep that are too heavy to lift. The figure represents one side only. The bottom is a two-inch plank one foot or 16 inches wide, or as wide as the wagon box, if you want it, with slats nailed crosswise on the bottom to keep the stock from slipping. The ends are both of the same



LOADING LIVE STOCK.

angle, so that when set up on the hind end of the wagon it will fit the box, and the end on the ground is perpendicular. By means of a few portable panels we can load stock almost any place where there is a fence for one side. The device can be adjusted to suit the wagon, unlike one that is stationary. We have scales, and a breeding pen for pigs, and it comes handy to unload sows, and at the scales for loading fat hogs and sheep.—A. S. Forsman, in Ohio Farmer.

New Corn Makes Cholera.

The fact that new corn and hog cholera get ripe about the same time every year leads many pretty good hogmen to believe that feeding new corn, or rather green corn, makes what hog cholera we have. While we no doubt would have plenty of cholera if none of the corn was fed until thoroughly ripe, there is little doubt that the careless feeding of green corn has sent many a porker to an untimely end. A great many farmers allow their hogs to go through the summer with no feed and then when new corn comes there is at once an anxious effort manifest to make up for lost time and to get the hogs ready for market in the shortest possible time, which is by no means always the best for the hogs or the owner.—L. O. Waylance, in Prairie Farmer.

Working Young Horses.

A colt should be thoroughly broken the winter before he is two years old, and should be driven occasionally, both singly and with another horse, to keep in practice what he has learned, as well as to furnish the exercise required to keep his muscles in good condition. If put to work it should be only of the lightest character, and especial care should be taken at first not to gail the shoulders where the collar presses. All the work a two-year-old colt will do without injury costs about as much as it is worth in extra care given to the young animal that it does not injure him.

A crop of weeds that are nearly matured, but which have not produced seeds, is one that will pay if it is plowed under. Even weeds can thus be put to good use if rightly handled, but the farmer who allows a single weed to produce seed multiplies his work in the future. There is no waste of time in killing weeds, as no work on the farm pays better if future labor is considered.

ITALIANIZING BEES.

Fall is the Best Season for This Work as Queens Can Then Be Had Cheaply.

Autumn is the best time to Italianize bees. Queens can be secured at half price during the fall months, and by thus changing queens we have the advantage of the Italian stock the following spring. We can successfully introduce queens during the fall months as long as the weather is warm enough to handle bees. At the price queens can be bought for now it almost pays to requeen every colony that has queens over one year old, with young queens of the present season's raising.

Young queens introduced now will produce a good supply of late bees that will withstand the winter and, as a result, will come out strong in the spring. Young queens will, as a rule, lay a good supply of eggs during the fall months, when old queens will cease laying entirely in midsummer unless there is an unusual flow of honey late in the season or they are supplied with feed.

The usual course pursued in changing queens, or introducing the same, is first remove the old queen; and it is preferable to place her in a cage and preserve her until the new queen is safely introduced and laying. If any mishap occurs to the new queen the old one can be returned. In frame hives it is an easy matter to find the queen by simply lifting out the frames and carefully looking them over; the queen being much larger than the worker bees, is readily detected. In other hives that are not movable frame, or in common box hives, it is not impossible, but they may be Italianized also.—National Rural.

THRIFTY FALL CHICKS.

How to Build a Coop That Will Protect Their Feet from the Greedy Older Flocks.

Last year I raised 300 chicks, but none of them grew and matured so rapidly as the late hatched September brood, and I think it partly due to their generous feeds of cracked corn. Finding that these September chicks were crowded from the feed boxes whenever the older flocks were fed, I placed in their yard one of the coop runs, a triangular frame of laths, used earlier in the season to confine mother hens near their coop. I have a dozen of these runs. They are the length of a lath and allow little chicks free ingress and egress, while the mother can put her head through the slats. The open



COOP FOR FEEDING CHICKENS.

end of the run I placed against the yard fence and a dish of cracked corn was constantly kept inside which the larger chickens could not reach. The little fellows quickly learned, when hungry, to dart between the slats of this run and eat their fill, safe from the greed of the grown fowl. After snow came the run was placed in henhouses, the space between laths increased to allow free passage of this half-grown brood and the dish of cracked corn constantly kept replenished.—Clarissa Potter, in Farm and Home.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

The Java fowls are the same size, shape and about the general make-up of the Rocks, but they mature earlier, commence to lay earlier, and lay more eggs.

Changing quarters during the laying season will check egg-production. There is nothing gained by it if the fowls are always accommodated with clean quarters.

Give your fowls lime. Bury a few large lumps of lime in the moist earth where the hens frequent. Allow the lime to project a little above the surface to attract them. Lime in the shape of old plaster is also excellent.

Do not forget that the hatchet is the best remedy for sick fowls, but do not apply it in very mild cases. A little cold in fowls may terminate in roup, but a free use of coal oil applied to the nostrils, mouth and throat will usually keep it in check.

The male birds are half the flock. Scarcely anyone now thinks of going through the poultry season without stocking up with thoroughbred roosters of the variety they prefer, or the different varieties, if they prefer an assortment. It is truly wonderful the change that can be made on any flock thus.—National Rural.

Care of Young Chickens.

Never keep any more feed before young chicks than they will eat up clean, when confined in brooder, but after you let them outside the brooder always keep dry grain food in the brooder, in a little trough, so as to entice them to return to the brooder, their only home. See that their feed trough in brooder is full before sundown. Chicks must not be overfed, especially when young. Chicks must be kept warm. Chicks must be taught correct habits in the first days of their youth. Chicks must have more attention than wheat or corn. These rules apply to chicks, ducks and turkeys.—Agricultural Epitome.

Advantages of Rotation.

The value of rotation of crops in preventing plant diseases has been strikingly shown in some experiments with egg-plants. One plot of ground had been grown with this crop for three successive years, when the crop was compared with that of another plot on which eggplants had been previously grown. Rot was prevalent on the old path. There were five times as many sound fruits upon the new as upon the old land. The percentages of decayed fruits were only 16 per cent, against 61 per cent.—Farmers' Review.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS.

Purpose for Which a Fowl Is Wanted Should Always Be Considered by Poultry Raisers.

There is a large number of breeds and many of them possess the same characteristics. Generally a breed that excels in one particular will fall short in another, so that in determining which breed to select the purpose for which the fowl is wanted should always be considered.

The Langshan chickens lay best in the winter. They lay a good number of eggs, are of good size, mature early and are an excellent table fowl.

The Brahmas come next to these, the light colored variety being considered superior to the dark.

Of the four varieties of Cochins, the partridge is considered the best for layers, the buff the best for table fowls, the whites and blacks following next. One advantage with both the Cochins and Brahmas is that they are easily confined.

The Plymouth Rocks are good layers, good table fowls, good foragers, and, like the Wyandottes, are good general purpose fowls, excelling in no one particular, but hard to beat on the farm.

Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians and Hamburgs are the best layers, are not setters, but are very poor table fowls.

The Houdans, and, in fact, the whole French class, are fair layers and excellent table fowls.

The games are considered as among the best, if not the best, as table fowls, and are fair layers.

The Polish and Hamburgs are persistent layers, but are very poor table fowls.

The Leghorns cannot be excelled for laying, but they are small and not good table fowls. The brown Leghorns lay the most eggs, the white Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish and Houdans lay the largest eggs.

The Javas are an excellent table fowl and fatten very readily. When bred for an especial purpose and not carried any further than the first cross, cross breeding may be made profitable. But if carried farther, using a cross-bred in breeding back, and it is largely on this account that cross-breeding is objectionable.

To produce a fine table fowl, cross a strong, full-breasted pit game cock with a table fowl almost equal to a turkey.

A good cross to produce good layers of medium size is that of the brown Leghorn cocks with Partridge Cochins, or a white Leghorn cock with a light Brahma hen.

One of the best crosses for market chickens is a Plymouth Rock cock with Brahma or Cochins hens.

To secure good table fowls, and also combine good laying qualities, cross a Houdan cock with Langshan hens. One result of this cross will be dark legs, but the flesh will be white.

To produce a brood of good layers, the eggs being of extra large size, cross black Spanish cocks with Langshan hens.

To produce a good market fowl, one that fattens readily, and is easily confined, cross a Brahma cock with partridge Cochins hens.

To produce the best setting hen, one that will remain in the nest, hatch well and prove a good mother, caring well for her chickens, cross a pit game cock with partridge Cochins hens. This cross will also produce good table fowls. In all breeding, care in selecting the best is important if the best results are wanted.—St. Louis Republic.

FOR DRESSING FOWLS.

Method That Permits All the Feathers Being Saved Without Any Soiling Whatever.

The tilting table here shown is just big enough to hold a fowl firmly between the side boards, with its head or neck down through the opening, so that



SLOPING TABLE.

no blood will get upon the table or the feathers. The latter can thus be kept clean and sold. Even at a low price, the feathers from large flocks make not a little addition to the profit side of the account. This method permits the feathers being saved without any soiling whatever, consequently the highest price is obtained.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Each Breed Has Advantages.

It is doubtful if anyone can correctly select the "best breeds" of fowls without having the same claim made just as earnestly for a dozen other breeds. Some breeds may have certain advantages, but it will also have its disadvantages. Each breed may be said to have only one dominant talent. What it gains in one direction it may lose in another. After all, there would not be ten eggs different in a year between the best and the most inferior (if they could be discovered), with all conditions alike. The man who will claim any one breed as the best issues a direct challenge to all other breeders.—American Gardening.

The Gain of a Chick.

The question of how much will a chick gain is an interesting one, says Poultry West. The following is about correct: The eggs weigh two ounces; the newly hatched chick weighs 1½ ounces; at one week old, two ounces; three weeks old, 6¼ ounces; four weeks old, ten ounces; five weeks old, 14 ounces; six weeks old, 18½ ounces; seven weeks old, 23½ ounces; nine weeks old, 32 ounces; ten weeks old, 36 ounces; 11 weeks old, 41 ounces.

Executor's Notice OF HEARING PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

To all whom it may concern, but more especially to Margaretta J. Holt, widow of — Henderson, deceased, Thomas James Holt, Laura Curtis, Frankie Curtis, Nellie Curtis, Edith Curtis, children and heirs of Mary Jane Curtis, deceased, S. A. Gard guardian ad litem, heirs-at-law and guardian ad litem of the heirs-at-law of Mary Jane Curtis, deceased: You are hereby notified that I, Benjamin F. Patterson, executor of said deceased, did on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, file a petition in the Probate Court of Allen county, Kansas, praying that I might be authorized and empowered to sell the following described land, for the purpose of paying the debts and cost of administration of said estate, to-wit: Lots Nos. 10 and 11 in block No. 14, in the city of Iola, Allen county, state of Kansas. And said petition will be heard at the office of the Probate Judge of said county, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at which time and place each of you and all others interested are notified to be present and show cause, if any you have, why an order of sale as prayed for should not be granted. Dated this 12th day of December, A. D. 1899. BENJAMIN F. PATTERSON, Executor.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. ALLEN COUNTY, ss. Sheriff of Allen County, Seventh Judicial District, sitting in and for Allen county, state of Kansas. The Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., Insurance Company, Plaintiff, vs. James D. Sims, et al., Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, in and for Allen county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, January 8th A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Iola, Allen county, state of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: The northeast quarter (¼) and the east half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section six (6) in township twenty-four (24) south of range eleven (11) east of the sixth principal meridian; containing two hundred and forty (240) acres more or less, lying and situated in Allen county and state of Kansas. Said lands and tenements will be sold with-out appraisal to satisfy said order of sale. Sheriff of Allen County, Kansas. Sheriff's office, Iola, Kansas, December 7, 1899. Webb & Ideu, attorneys for plaintiff, Parsons, Kansas.

Summons.

John G. Glass, Mrs. — Glass, his wife, given name unknown, Oliver Redfern, and Mrs. — Redfern, his wife, given name unknown, Michael Kitterman and Norman Norton will take notice that they have been sued, as defendants, by Morton C. Nichols, as plaintiff, in civil action number 0000, in the district court of Allen county, Kansas, and unless they answer his petition on or before the 25th day of January, 1900, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree will be rendered and entered quieting plaintiff's title to the following described premises situated in said county, to-wit: The southwest quarter (¼) of section five (5) in township twenty-five (25) of range nineteen (19), east of the sixth principal meridian, the owner thereof in fee simple, and cancelling and discharging a mortgage made by the defendants Oliver Redfern and John G. Glass to the defendant Michael Kitterman on the 8th day of January, 1897, upon the east half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of said premises, which mortgage is recorded in mortgage book "A" at page 145 in the office of the register of deeds of said county, and cancelling and discharging a mortgage made on the 12th day of October, 1897, by J. W. Deleplain and wife to the defendant Oliver Redfern upon the premises last hereinbefore described, which mortgage is recorded in mortgage book "A" at page 253 in the office of said register of deeds, and forever excluding, barring and enjoining each and all of the defendants in this action from setting up, asserting or claiming any right, title, interest or estate in or to, or lien upon, the premises first hereinbefore described, and that plaintiff, thereof, and granting to plaintiff such further or different relief as may be just and proper. ATTEST: Campbell & Porter, H. M. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff. [SEAL] Clerk District Court.

Summons.

In the District Court, within and for Allen county, in the Seventh Judicial District of the state of Kansas. Plaintiff, Anna Paske, vs. No.— Defendant. The above named defendant will take notice that he has been sued in the District Court of Allen county, Kansas; that the petition in this case was filed in the office of the clerk of said court on the 17th day of September 1899, and unless he appears and answers on or before the 15th day of March 1900, the petition therein will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against him and the title to lots 7 and 8 in block 97, Iola, Kansas, will be quieted and as against any and all claims of yours in and to said real estate. U. W. BARROWS, JERRY REDWELL, ATTY. FOR PLAINTIFF, ANNA PASKE. ATTEST: H. M. MILLER, Plaintiff. [SEAL] Clerk District Court.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. ALLEN COUNTY, ss. In the Probate Court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Anna M. Barber, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court House in Iola, county of Allen, state of Kansas, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1900, for a full and final settlement of said estate. A. H. CARR, Administrator. Of the estate of Anna M. Barber, deceased. December 2nd, A. D. 1899.

Notice of Appointment. ADMINISTRATOR WITH WILL ANNEXED.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. ALLEN COUNTY, ss. In the matter of the estate of John Spoo, late of Allen county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Allen county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Spoo, late of Allen county, deceased, and all parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. L. L. NORTHRUP, Administrator.

Lost.

Many have lost confidence and hope as well as health, because they have been told their kidney disease was incurable. Foley's Kidney Cure is a Guaranteed remedy for the discouraged and disconsolate. Evans Bros.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin quickly cured by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. 25c. Evans Bros.

For Pneumonia.

Dr. C. J. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month with good results." Evans Bros.